50 Years of SPP: Topics, Trends, Identity

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for 50th Anniversary Session at Society for Philosophy and Psychology 2024

Preamble

- Impostor syndrome: I was 8 in 1974, and didn't start attending SPP until 1990.
- It was wonderful and instantly felt like home.
- I attended most years in the 1990s, but less since then as ASSC took the role of home summer conference for me.
- But SPP still has a big place in my heart.

Outline

*I. Data

2. Topics

3. Trends

4. Identity

Data

- My talk will be almost all data (no a priori philosophy for me!)
- No philosophy, no science, no anecdotes, just a few reflections at the end.

Dataset: SPP Programs

- SPP website: 1974, 1978, 1979, 1996-2024
- My records: 1990-95
- Usenet archives: 1985-1988
- Total: 41/49 programs (missing 1976-77, 1980-84, 1989).

Data Processing

- Converted pdf to text files.
- Stripped most text (uncarefully) except the core program with names (and affiliations) of presenters/chairs, plus talk/session titles.
- Processed using Python and Unix shell scripts (with help from ChatGPT!).
- Focused on words of 5 letters or more.

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I. Data

*2.Topics

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Most Common Words

university: 1725 philosophy: 888 chair: 504 psychology: 490 moral: 361 session: 335 cognitive: 265 college: 226 commentator: 224 contributed: 212 invited: 211 speaker: 189

theory: 182
science: 181
symposium: 177
children: 175
cognition: 174
about: 168
perception: 163
social: 162
break: 161
discussant: 157
david: 156

(Drop non-topic words.)

Total Words Per Year

		2003:	710
1974: 80			
1978: 24	3	2004:	
1979: 19		2005:	1039
1985: 54	-	2006:	1063
		2007:	844
1986: 14		2008:	1625
1987: 59	1	2009:	
1988: 98	344	2005:	
1990: 40	9		
1991: 57	9	2011:	
1992: 40		2012:	996
		2013:	1479
1993: 42		2014:	1580
1994: 36		2015:	1336
1995: 31	6	2016:	
1996: 52	3		
1997: 68	2	2017:	-
1998: 59		2018:	1927
1999: 77		2019:	1683 1662
		2021:	3421
2000: 87		2022:	2443
2001: 82	3	2023:	1780
2002: 69	5		
		2024:	1727 2343

(Normalize word counts to 1000 words/year.)

Normalized Topical Word Count

philosophy: 1135 psychology: 588 cognitive: 276 moral: 223 science: 182 theory: 181 cognition: 165 consciousness: 152 language: 143 perception: 134 social: 133 children: 107 mental: 107 neuroscience: 102 concepts: 87 explanation: 83 causal: 80 development: 71 representation: 67

information: 65 learning: 65 linguistics: 63 reasoning: 62 knowledge: 62 psychological: 60 content: 59 problem: 55 human: 55 attention: 54 sciences: 51 empirical: 51 belief: 50 models: 49 conceptual: 49 intentionality: 48 technology: 48 connectionism: 47 understanding: 47

Most Common Names

 These reflect mainly being author or co-author of a talk or poster, and sometimes chairs or subjects.

Most Common Surnames: Non-Normalized

lombrozo: 58
phillips: 43
cushman: 42
knobe: 39
brigard: 37
gopnik: 36
nichols: 35
bloom: 34
walker: 32

machery: 32
franklin: 31
davis: 30
young: 30
stanton: 29
wilson: 27
weisberg: 27
tenenbaum: 26
kushnir: 26

Most Common Surnames: Normalized

dennett: 47
fodor: 47
churchland: 39
gopnik: 37
millikan: 37
kitcher: 34
wilson: 33
goldman: 32
dretske: 32
lombrozo: 32

block: 31
gulick: 31
walker: 30
harnad: 30
anderson: 29
bechtel: 28
bloom: 28
clark: 27
eckardt: 27
knobe: 27

Outline

I. Data

2. Topics

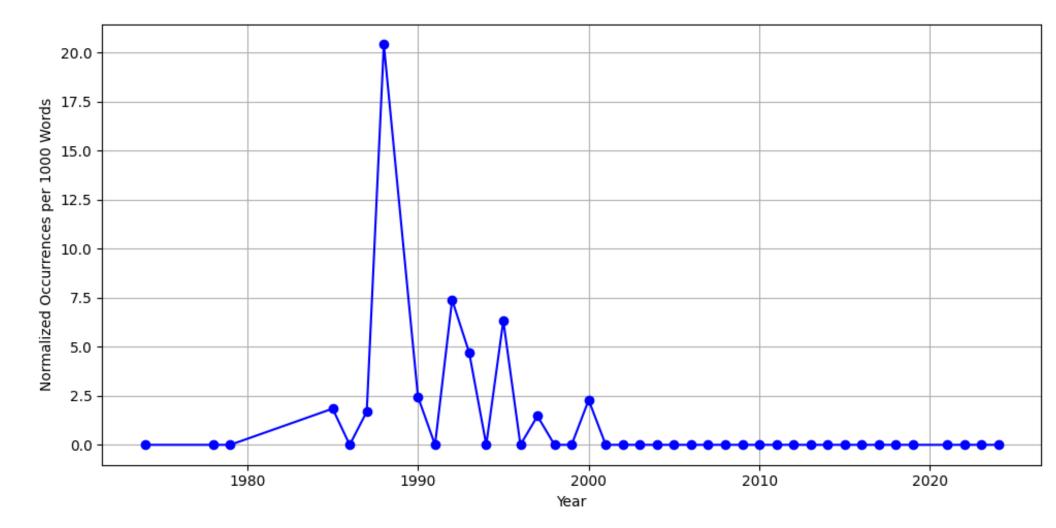
*3.Trends

4. Identity

1974-2002 Topics (Ratio: 1974-2002 / 2003-2024)

connectionism: 15.0 ethology: 8.0 pictures: 6.0 psychopathology: 6.0 narrow: 5.0 relativity: 4.0 images: 4.0 neurology: 4.0 induction: 4.0 innate: 3.0 psychoanalytic: 3.0 drawing: 3.0 machines: 3.0 revolution: 3.0 mathematics: 3.0 connectionist: 2.7 individualism: 2.5

"CONNECTIONIS*"

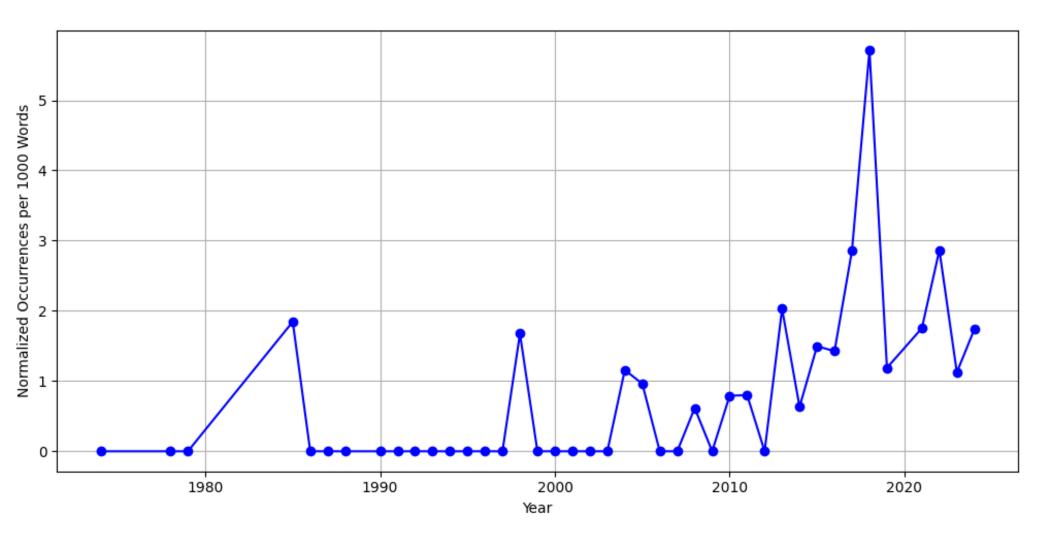


2003-2024 Topics (Ratio: 2003-2024 / 1974-2002)

epistemic: 52.0 responsibility: 44.0 experimental: 44.0 judgment/s: 36.0 effect/s: 34.0 moral: 31.8 cultural: 31.0 agency: 29.0 inferences: 28.0 bayesian: 26.0 counterfactual: 26.0 actions: 26.0 empathy: 25.0 punishment: 25.0 virtue: 24.0 decision: 24.0

speech: 23.0 attitudes: 22.0 intuitive: 21.0 implicit: 21.0 essentialism: 21.0 extended: 20.0 agents: 20.0 character: 20.0 reasons: 20.0 value: 20.0 gender: 20.0 structural: 19.0 emotional: 19.0 norms: 19.0 world: 19.0 distinction: 19.0

"EPISTEMIC"



Common Words By Decade (Ratio: Decade/All)

1990s

infants: 3.00

judgments: 2.99

<pre>motivation: 5.44 structures: 5.37 functional: 3.52 models: 2.78</pre>	narrow: 3.60 category: 3.06 conception: 3.00 naturalistic: 3.00	connectionism: 4.8 computer: 3.35 linguistics: 3.08 architecture: 2.83 ethology: 2.78
concept: 2.43 processing: 2.27	epistemology: 2.64 connectionism: 2.60	psychiatry: 2.70
2000s	2010s	2020s
realization: 4.14 color: 2.88	counterfactual: 3.74 effects: 3.64	norms: 4.64 agency: 3.82
history: 2.83	actions: 3.51	inferences: 3.40
biology: 2.55	bayesian: 3.40	object: 3.40
thought: 2.49	effect: 3.12	thinking: 3.28

1980s

extended: 2.38 experimental: 2.38

1970s

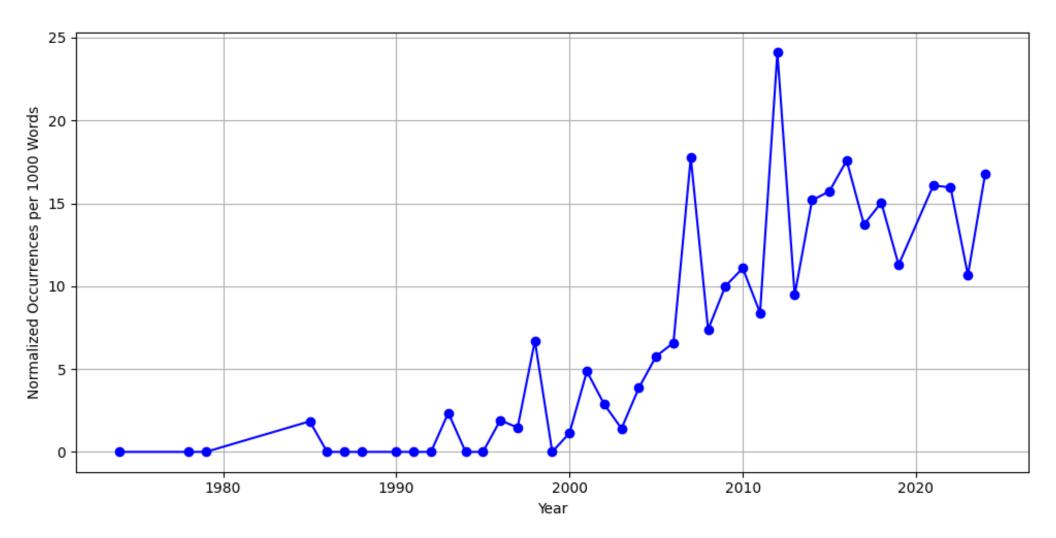
judgment: 3.06 virtue: 3.06

Correlations (Year vs. Occurrences that Year)

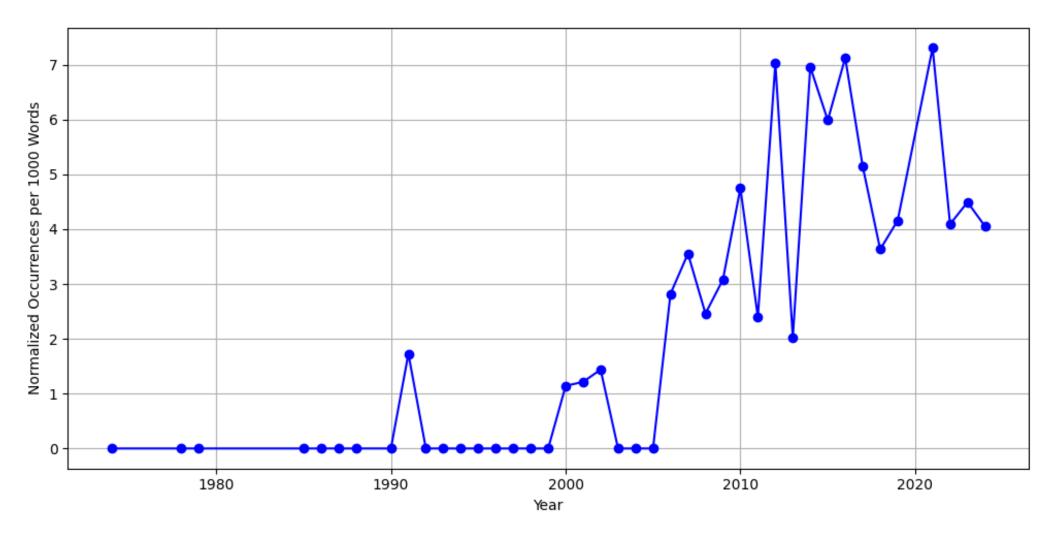
moral: 0.7954 judgments: 0.6835 judgment: 0.6738 effects: 0.6581 evidence: 0.6466 children: 0.6389 understanding: 0.6352 agency: 0.6138 norms: 0.5830 cultural: 0.5739 belief: 0.5698 counterfactual: 0.5632 epistemic: 0.5571 morality: 0.5567 object: 0.5564 model: 0.5477 human: 0.5441 actions: 0.5217

information: -0.2307 motivation: -0.1989 intentionality: -0.1977 functional: -0.1879 connectionism: -0.1684 logic: -0.1619 processing: -0.1608 psychology: -0.1504 models: -0.1424 connectionist: -0.1398 computer: -0.1285 narrow: -0.1268 intentional: -0.1265 ethology: -0.1257 categorization: -0.1214 semantics: -0.1205 naturalistic: -0.1171 linguistics: -0.1165

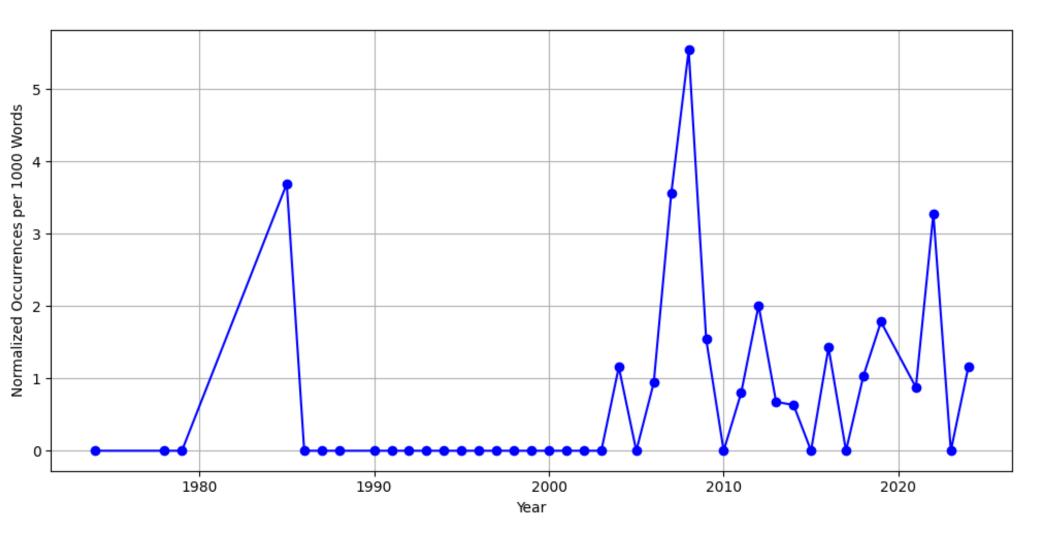
MORAL



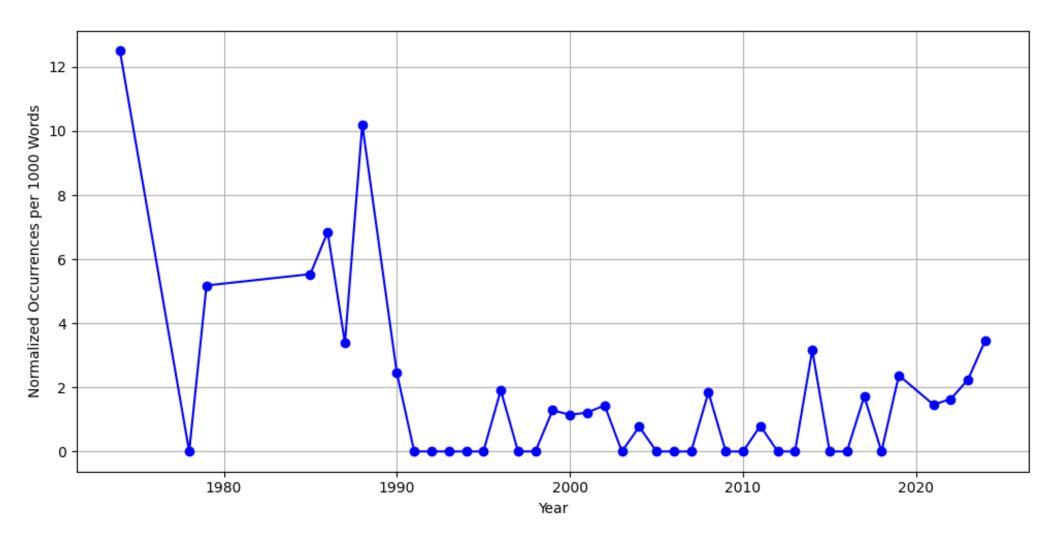
JUDGMENT



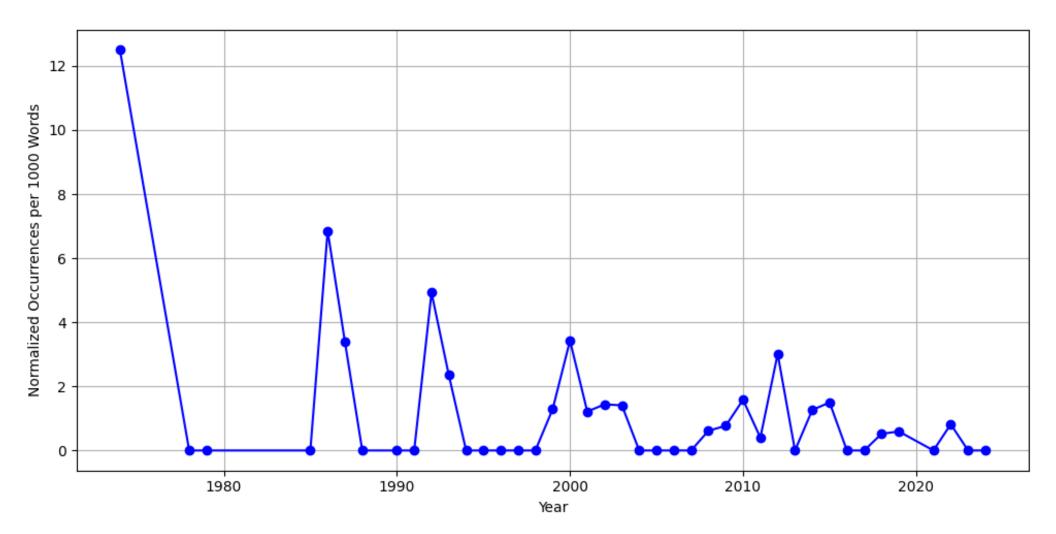
EXPERIMENTAL



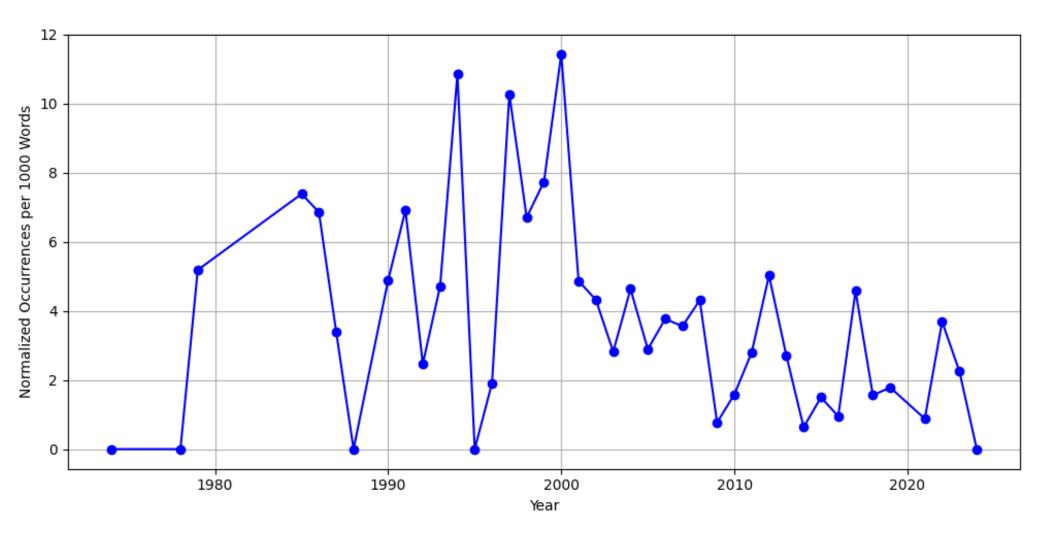
INFORMATION



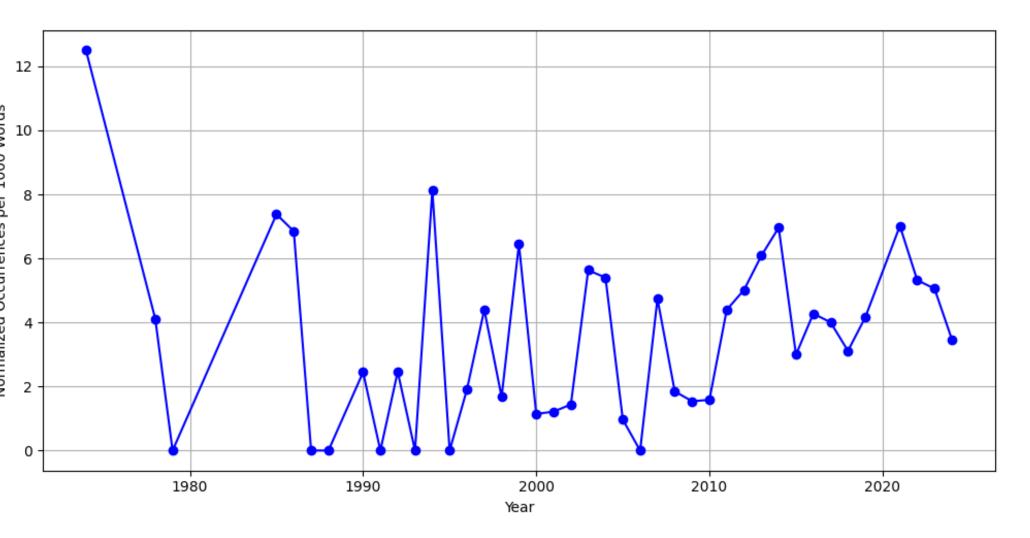
INTENTIONALITY



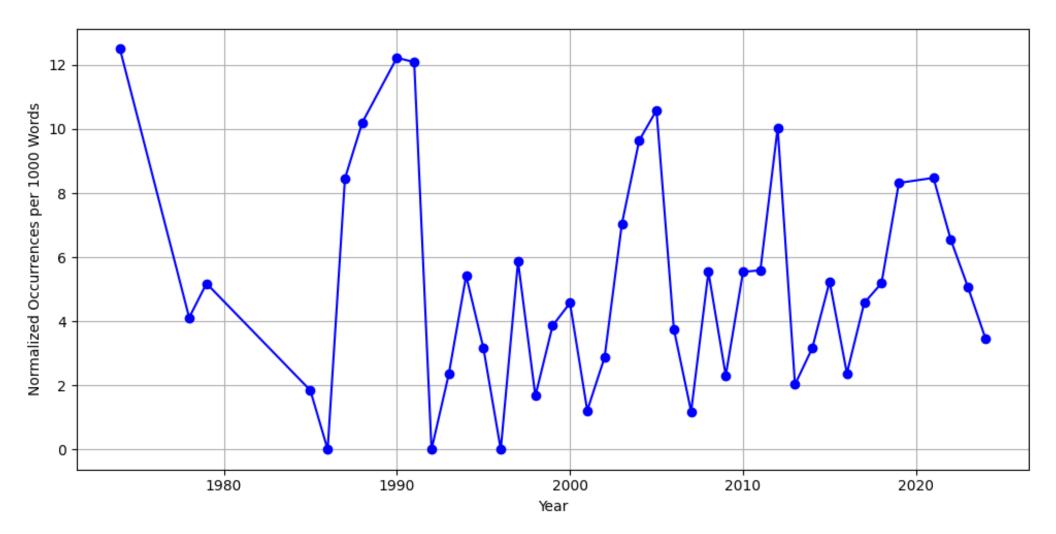
CONSCIOUSNESS



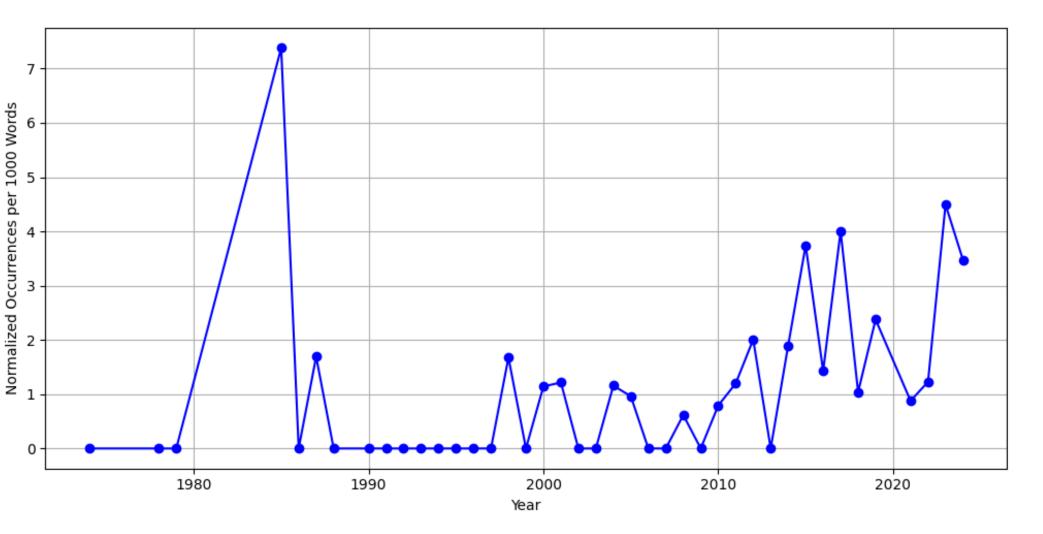
PERCEPTION



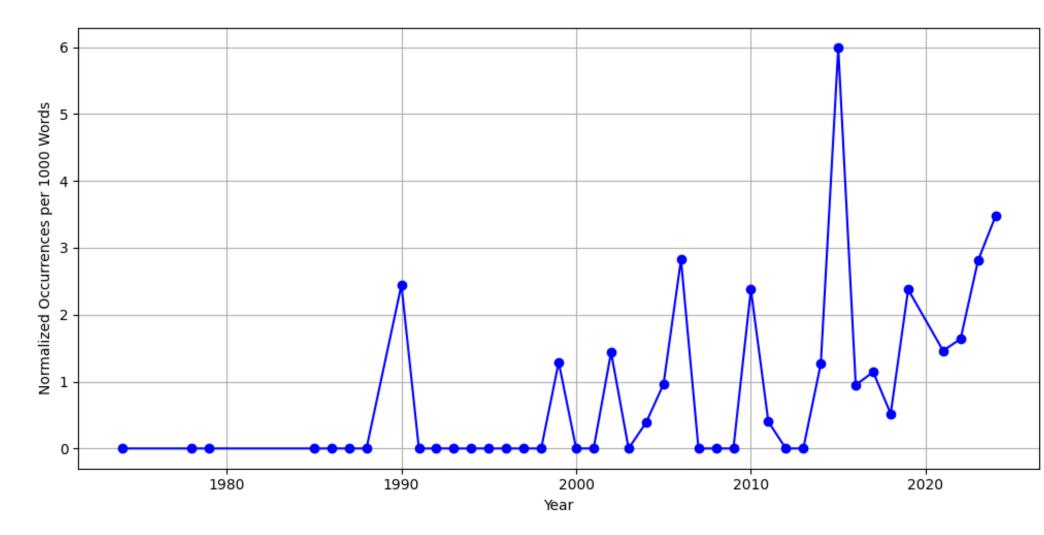
CONCEPT



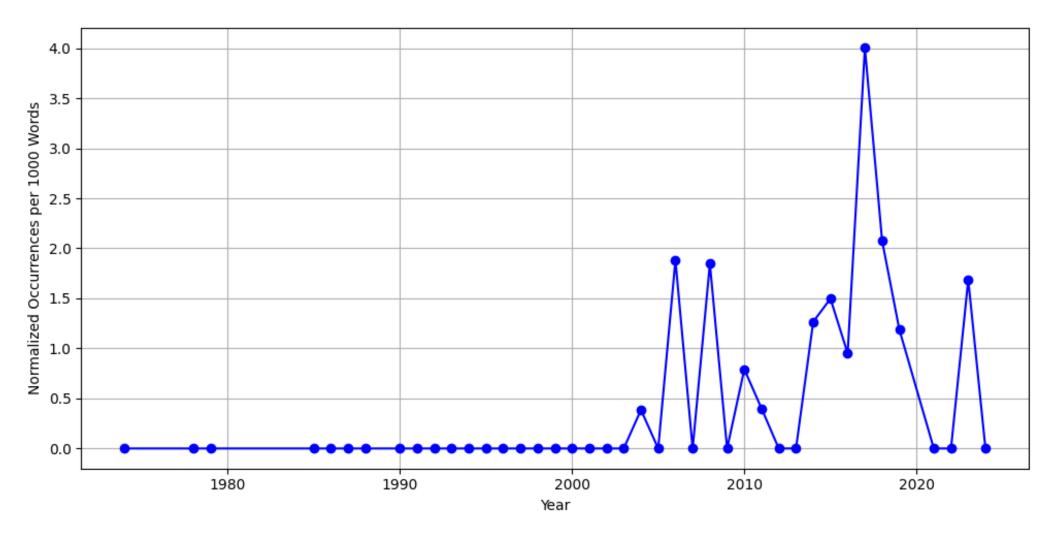
MEMORY



IMAGIN



BAYES



Outline

I. Data

2. Topics

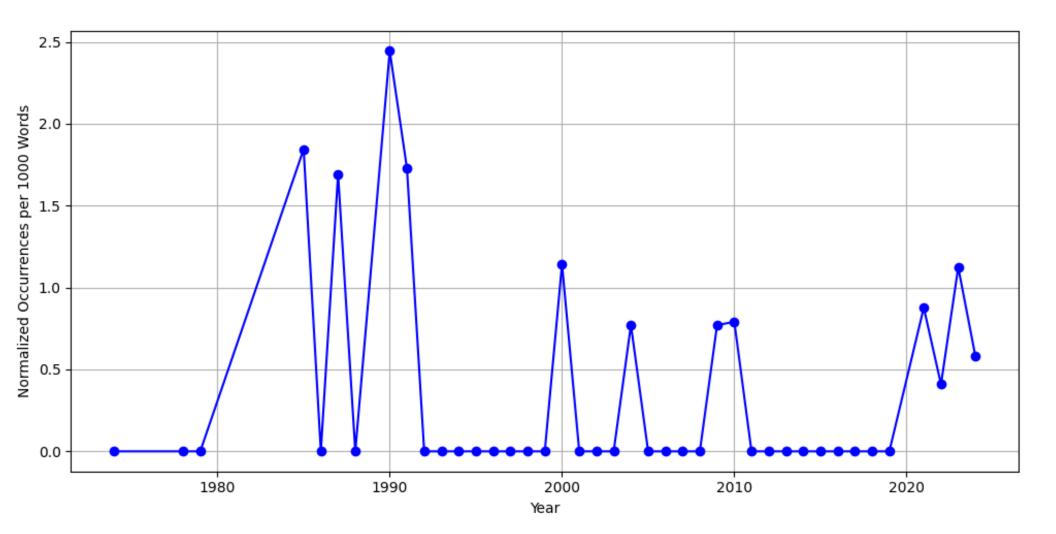
3. Trends

*4. Identity

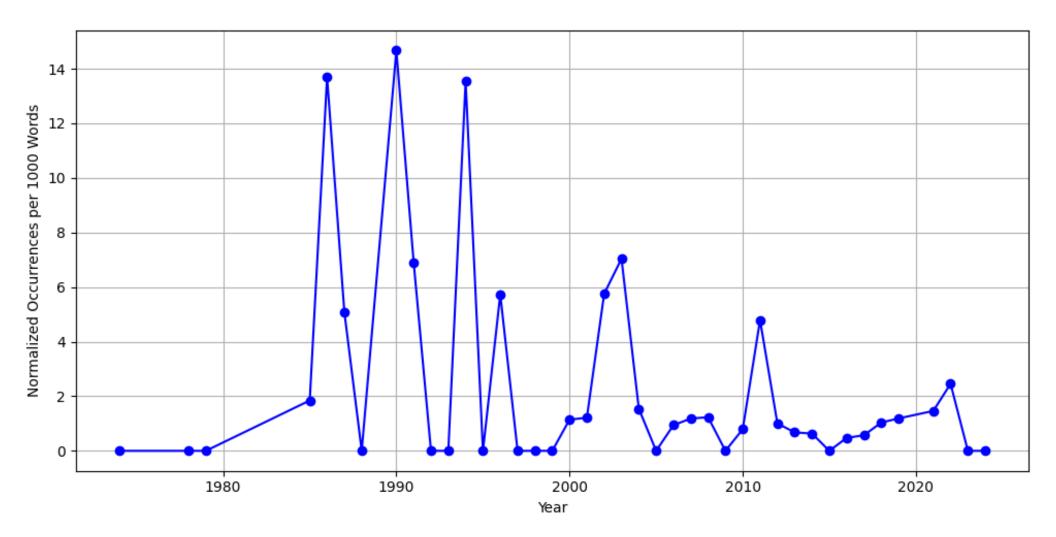
What is SPP?

- What is SPP? What is it made of?
- What is the balance between philosophy, psychology, and other disciplines such as AI, neuroscience, and linguistics?

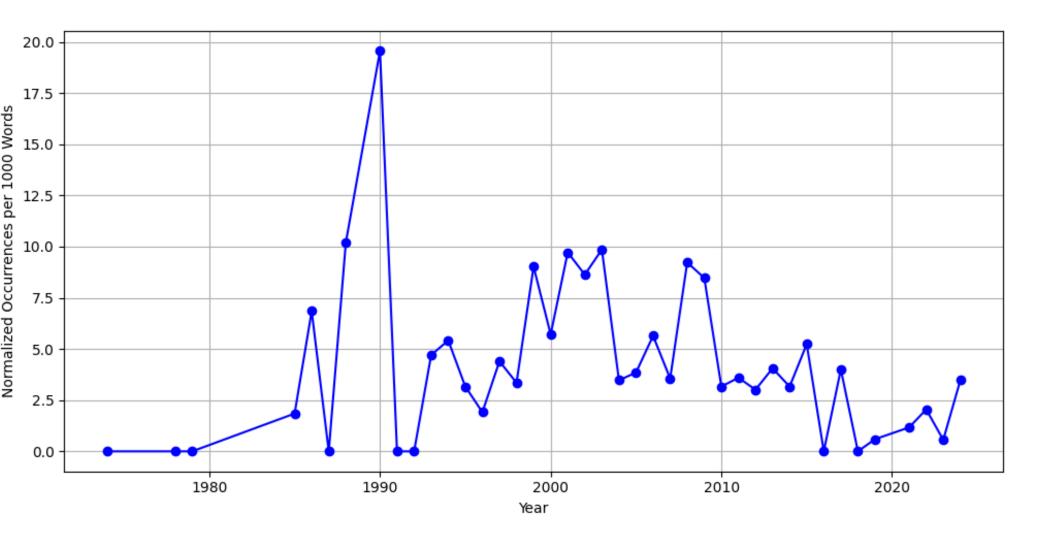
"ARTIFICIAL"



"LINGUIST*"



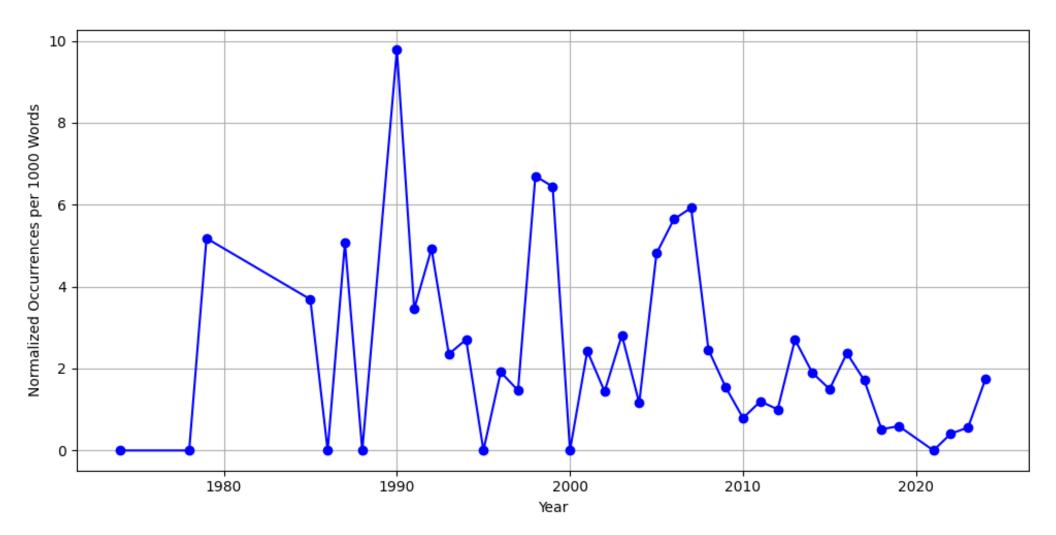
"NEURO*"



Current SPP Logo



BRAIN



Time for a New Logo?



SPP Presidents

 * 1976 Jerry Fodor 1977 William Alston 1978 Paul Secord 1979 Ned Block 1980 Richard Brandt 1981 Daniel Dennett 1982 Zenon Pylyshyn 1983 Stephen Stich 1984 Susan Carey 1985 Patricia Churchland 1986 Fred Dretske 1987 Stevan Harnad 1988 Alvin Goldman 1989 William Lycan 1990 Paul Churchland 1991 Ray Jackendoff 1992 Patricia Kitcher 1993 Ruth Millikan 1994 Owen Flanagan 	Ф Ф Ф Ф	Ψ Ψ Ψ L	2000 Terry Horgan 2001 Paul Smolensky 2002 Robert van Gulick 2003 Barbara von Eckhardt 2004 Frank Keil 2005 George Graham 2006 Paul Bloom 2007 David Sanford 2008 Lila Gleitman 2009 Colin Allen 2010 Betram Malle 2011 Louise Antony 2012 Brian Scholl 2013 Michael Devitt 2014 Alan Leslie 2015 Tamar Gendler 2016 Laurie Santos 2017 Shaun Nichols 2018 Susan Gelman	Φ Φ Φ Φ Φ Φ Φ Φ Φ Φ Φ	L Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ
1993 Ruth Millikan	Φ Φ Φ Φ	ψ	2017 Shaun Nichols	Ф Ф	-
		N C	47. 2020-2021** Tania Lombr 2022 Steven Gross 2023 Tamar Kushnir	Φ	Ψ Ψ
		-	2024 Edouard Machery 2025 Andrew Shtulman	Φ	Ψ

SPP Identity

Phase I (1974-1989): Society for *Philosophy* and Psychology.

Phase 2: (1990-2002): Society for Philosophy and Cognitive Science (my formative SPP years!).

Phase 3: (2003-?): Society for (Equally) Philosophy and Psychology.

?Phase 4: (...) Society for Philosophy and Psychology. [See following slides.]

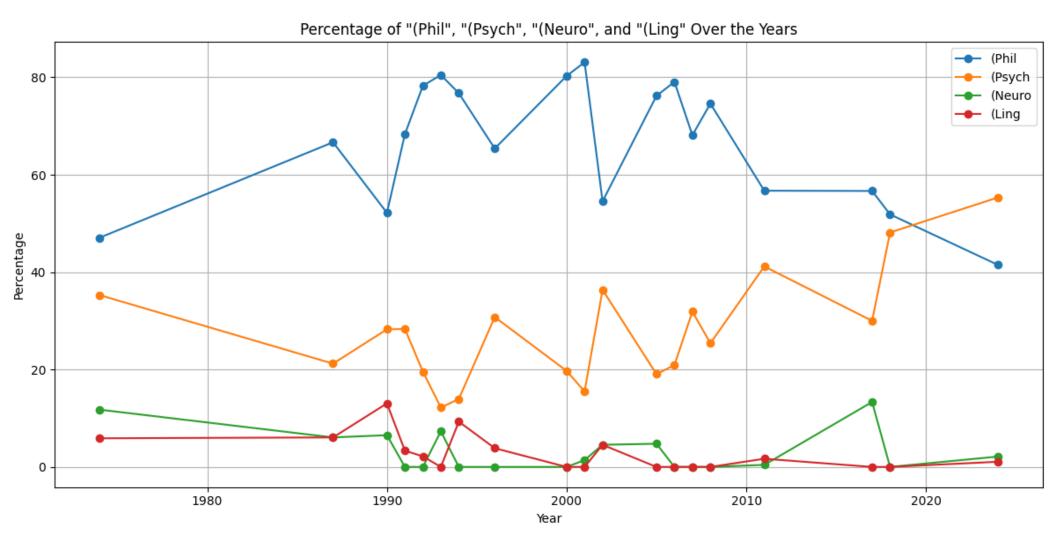
Other Cognitive Sciences

- The fall-off in linguistics, neuroscience, and perhaps AI at SPP may correlate with new meetings there. (Question: which came first, the fall-off or the new groups?)
- There's now a Society for Philosophy of AI, an Association for the Philosophy of Language, and some phil/neuro meetings.
- Next: a Society for Philosophy and Neuroscience?

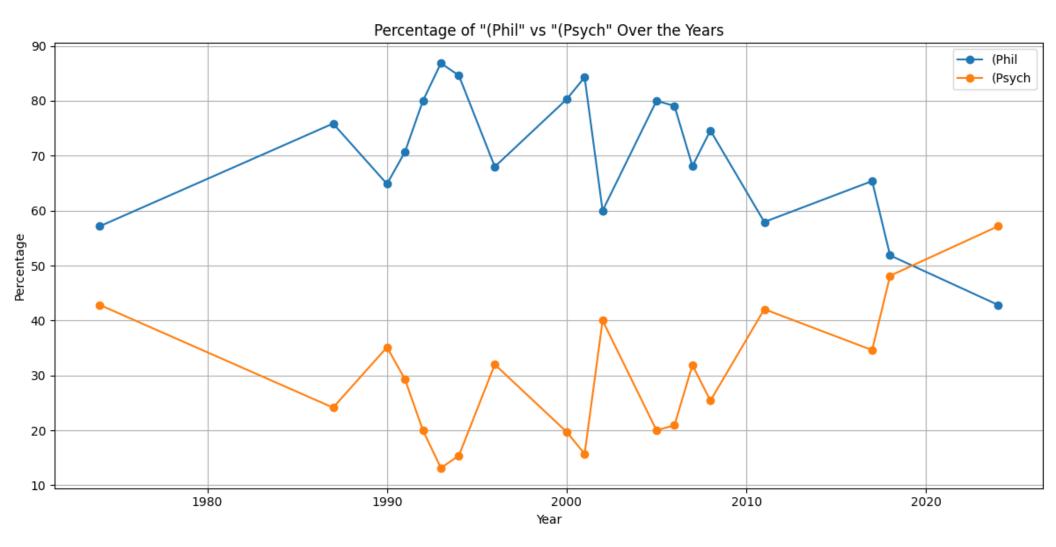
Speaker Affiliation: Philosophy vs Psychology

- Only a few programs have data about speaker departmental affiliations.
- I've used those (with some massaging) and filled in manually for 1974 and 2024.
- This information is inexact and patchy (many years have affiliations only for some sessions) and just gives a very general idea.
- [N.B.The next ten slides or so are an addition to my 2024 SPP presentation.]

Speaker Affiliations (Normalized)



Philosophy vs Psychology



The Rise of Psychology in SPP

- Psychology has gone from ~20% of the program (1980-2000) to 30% (2000s), 40-50% (2010s), and nearly 60% (2024).
- What has brought about this growth?
- To dig deeper, I'll look at the 2024 program (focusing especially on the concurrent programs).

2024 Statistics

- Invited talks (keynotes, symposia, presidential and prize addresses): 7 philosophers, 6 psychologists, 1 each from neuroscience, AI, linguistics
- Concurrent talks (by affiliation of first author): 28 philosophy, 43 psychology, 1 neuroscience.
- Posters: Roughly 2-1 psychology-philosophy?
- Caveat: Breakdown is inexact, and I have no data on whether this is typical of recent years.

Psychology Breakdown (2024 Concurrent Talks)

- philosophical psychology (psychology of judgments in "philosophical" domains): ~38
 - moral psychology (~14)
 - epistemic psychology (~13)
 - modal (3) temporal (3) theory of mind (3) misc (2)
 - many of these developmental (~15)
- other psychology speakers: ~5
 - AI (3) vision (2)

Philosophy Breakdown (2024 Concurrent Talks)

- philosophical psychology: 8
 - moral (6) epistemic (2)
- philosophy of psychology/mind/cogsci: 20
 - neuro (4) memory (4) perception (4) agency (2) thought (2) misc (4) [consciousness (0)]
 - ~50-50 phil of psych/cogsci and empirically informed phil of mind

2024 Concurrent Program: Overall

- 43 psychology speakers, 28 philosophy
- 48 philosophical psychology: 40 psychology speakers, 8 philosophy
- 25 phil of psych/cogsci/mind: 20 philosophy, 8 psychology)=

Hypothesis/ Observation

- SPP has become a "home" conference for many researchers in philosophical psychology (2/3 of the concurrent program, up from ~0 in 1999).
 - Numerous social, developmental, and cognitive psychologists working on these topics, and some (mostly experimental) philosophers.
- There are also smaller groups of philosophers of psychology and of psychologists with foundational interests.
- Few cognitive scientists from other areas, and not too many philosophers of mind or of cognitive science beyond philosophy of psychology.

Thoughts

- The rise of psychology in SPP reflects (and helps) the growth of philosophical psychology (and to some extent philosophy of psychology) into a robust field.
- The fall-off in other areas of cognitive science may correlate with some fading of the vision of a unified (foundations of) cognitive science, and the rise of specialization?
 - [Also, other conferences: ASSC, VSS, etc.]

Alternative SPP Visions Post-2024

- Continue the strengthening of philosophical psychology, along with philosophy of psychology.
- 2. Strengthen philosophy of mind and cognitive science.
- Strengthen foundational cognitive science: Al, linguistics, neuroscience, ..., and philosophy thereof.
- 4. <Your vision goes here.>

Happy Birthday SPP!